Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 4. **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, APRIL 25, 1845.** **NUMBER 206.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 26, 1842. 202., te

POST OFFICE.

THE Post Office in Charlotte has been removed to my dwelling House, nearly opposite the new Court-House. It will be kept open constantly for the delivery of letters and papers, from 6 o'clock in the morning to 9 o'clock in the evening—except on Sundays, when it will be kept open for one hour after the arrival of the northern and southern Mails.
AMZI McGINN, P. M.
April 17, 1845. 205-

POST OFFICE,

CHARLOTTE, APRIL 17, 1845.

AS heretofore, the mails at this Office will arrive and be closed as follows:

The Northern Mail closed at 1 o'clock p. m., on Sundays, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Southern Mail closed at 5 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Tuesday and Friday.

Lincoln Mail due at 4 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed next mornings at 6 a. m.

Camden Mail due at 7 p. m., Tuesday and Friday—closed Monday and Thursday at 6 a. m.

Providence Mail due 7 p. m., Saturday—closed at 5 a. m., Friday.

Steel Creek Mail, due Thursday 6 p. m.,—closed Tuesday 5 a. m.

Statesville Mail, due Friday 7 p. m.—closes Saturday 4 a. m.

Beatty's Ford Mail, due 8 p. m. Friday—closes at 5 a. m. Saturday.

Wadesborough Mail, due Friday 6 p. m.—closes Tuesday 2 p. m.

Chester Mail, due Wednesday 9 p. m.—closes Thursday 4 a. m.

Letters intended for those Mails which are closed before 6 o'clock in the morning should be deposited in the office before 9 o'clock the previous evening. For the other Mails they should be placed in the office half an hour before the closing of the Mails.
AMZI McGINN, P. M.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest cash prices for able bodied negroes, to hire till 1st January next.
J. H. KENNEDY.
Sharon, N. C. April, . 145. 201-f

Notice.

HAVING left my books, accounts, &c., in the hands of Col. M. W. Alexander, at the Charlotte Hotel, I request all those indebted to me in any way, to call on Col A. and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business without delay.
THOMAS F. HAMPTON.
March 7, 1845 99 f

PRINTING.

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

JOB PRINTING

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap
Orders for printing

Circulars, Handbills, Labels, Pamphlets,

Cards, Blanks, Ball Tickets,

Will be carefully and correctly executed without delay, and forwarded to order. No charge will be made if the work is not correctly done.
Charlotte, N. C., April 18, 1845.

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash,* sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.
Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.
B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 59- f

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have left all my notes and accounts in the hands of N. B. Taylor, in Charlotte, and request all persons indebted to me in any manner, to call on him and make settlement. I am compelled to close my business, and those who do not call on Mr. Taylor and settle their dues previous to the next April County court, cannot blame me for the consequences.

Mr. Taylor may at all times be found at the office of the County Court Clerk, in Charlotte.
R. G. ALLISON.
March 7, 1845 96-:-tac.

Schools for Boys.

THE undersigned having established his residence in Caldwell county, will be prepard about the first of May next, to recive into his family a few boys to educate in company with his own sons.—The course of instruction will be the usual and preparatory to the University of the State. The Charge, $125 per annum covering all expenses except books and stationary. For further particulars address the undersigned at Belevoir, near Lenoir, Caldwell county, N. Carolina.
THOMAS W. MOTT.
Feb. 4th, 1845. 200 3t—afterwards 1mtf.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by T. Goodlake, and for the purposes therein specified, I will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 28th inst., a

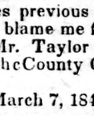
NEGRO WOMAN

named MILLY, and her child 7 years old. Terms made known on the day of sale.
CHARLES T. MEANS, Trustee.
April 1, 1845. 203-ts.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.
C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }
May 27, 1844. 62-

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,



MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned inlorms his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.
M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191—TF.

REMOVAL.

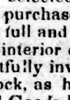
ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92::::F.

MANSION HOUSE.



THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91-f

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY

ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.
WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 f

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.
THOMAS TROTTER.
March 28, 1845. 202 f

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash,* and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.
Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the *TAILORING BUSINESS* in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.
Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92::-tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.
April 4, 1845. 204 1year

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.
March 28, 1845 202 f

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE EDITOR SAT IN HIS SANCTUM.

BY TAM.

The editor sat in his sanctum,
In a hapless plight was he;
Fain would he fall in a thinking fit,
For he was at the extreme of his wit,
As to what his leader should be.

He had reap'd his brain so often,
The soil seemed barren grown;
The forest of wit was fell'd to the slump,
The flowrers of fancy were gone, save a clump
Where the seed had but lately been sown

He fish'd in the river of knowledge,
But his angling-line was short;
"Surely there's plenty of fish in the sea,
But it is plain as a whale, quoth he,
"In deep waters they're caught.

He dived to the bed of his ocean,
Where the pearls did erst abound;
He raked and sifted the briny mud
That lies below the emerald flood,
But not an oyster he found.

"Ah! what shall I do?" he murmured,
"The devil will be here soon:
Methinks his tones on my tympanum stir,
"The men are all waiting for copy, sir,
And now it is after noon.

"It hath been quoted often,
With a full meed of credit, [day
The maxim wise Witherspoon spake in his
"Never to speak till you've something to say,
And to stop when you have said it.

"Ah! good advice to a person,"
He sadly went on to say;
"But I would ask, who ever said it, or
Hinted such thing to a hair brained editor,
From his birth to his dying day?"

He rose in his mental anguish.
And turn'd the key in his door;
The devil soon came, and loudly did knock,
But the editor sat as still as a stock,
And the devil then knocked the more.

The editor leaned on his patience,
As on a cushioned chair;
And he sat him down, and he rocked away,
While fancy began in his mind to play,
And thoughts to nestle there.

He neither swore nor cursed,
He despised a word profane;
(And, verily, he who curses and swears,
But adds to his sins, and adds to his cares—
And the vice is mean and vain.)

The devil and the editor long
Maintained the battle and strife;
For the inky imp kept sturdily knocking,
And the editor kept unconsciously rocking,
And thinking as for his life.

His fancies came like a morning
In the beautiful time of May;
And thoughts, like the rays of light shot out,
And tremblingly glimmer'd and twinkled about,
Till his mind was as clear as day.

The devil was drumming and drumming
A rat-a-tat on the door;
The editor cared not a whit for his thumps,
But quietly rubb'd his ideal bumps,
Till the flood began to pour.

Down to the tips of his fingers,
When he caught the paper and pen,
And beautiful things from the bodiless air
Were call'd into being, and written down there,
A blessing to true hearted men.

Truth shone on the face of the paper,
And the editor's heart was light;
For noble the man among noble men,
Who fears not to ply a truth-telling pen
For God and for human right.

He sprang to the door of his sanctum,
As swift as a Grecian winner,
Who reaches the goal in Olympian race,
And the copy he push'd in the ink devil's face
And thankfully went to his dinner.

Miscellany.

From the London Punch.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURE.

Mr. Caudle has lent an acquaintance the family Umbrella—Mrs. Caudle lectures thereon.

Bah! That's the third umbrella gone since Christmas. What were you to do? Why, let them go home in the rain, to be sure. I'm very certain there was nothing about *him* that could spoil. Take cold, indeed! He does'nt look like one of the sort to take cold. Besides, he'd have better taken cold than taken our only umbrella. Do you hear the rain, Mr. Candle? I say, do you hear the rain? And as I'm alive, if it isn't Saint Swithin's day! Do you hear the rain against the windows? Nonsence; you don't impose upon me. You can't be asleep with such a shower as that! Do you hear it, I say? Oh, you *do* hear it! Well, that's a pretty flood, I think, to last for six weeks; and no stirring all the time out of the house. Pooh! don't think me a fool, Mr Caudle. Don't insult me.—*He* return the umbrella? Anybody would think you were born yesterday. As if anybody ever *did* return an umbrella? There—do you hear it?—Worse and worse! Cats and dogs, and for six weeks—always six weeks. And no umbrella!

I should like to know how the children are to go to school to morrow: They shan't go through such weather, I'm determined. No; they shall stop at home and never learn anything—the blessed creatures!—sooner than go and get wet. And when they grow up, I wonder who they'll have to thank for knowing nothing—who, indeed, but their father? People who can't feel for their own children ought never to be fathers.

But I know why you lent the umbrella. Oh, yes, I know very well. I was going out to tea at dear mother's to-morrow,—you knew that; and you did it on purpose. Don't tell me; you hate me to go there, and take every mean advantage to hinder me. But don't you think it, Mr. Caudle. No sir; if it come down in buckets full, I'll go all the more.—No; and I won't have a cab! Where do you think the money's to come from? You've got nice high notions at that club of yours! A cab, indeed!—Cost me sixteen pence at least—sixteen pence!—two and eight pence, for there's back again! Cabs, indeed! I should like to know who's to pay for 'em? I can't pay for 'em; and I'm sure you can't if you go on as you do; throwing away your property and beggaring your children—buying umbrellas!

Do you hear the rain, Mr. Caudle? I say, do you hear it? But I don't care—I'll go to mother's to morrow: I will; and what's more, I'll walk every step of the way,—and you know that will give me my death. Don't call me a foolish woman—it's you that's the foolish man. You know I can't wear clogs; and with no umbrella, the wet's sure to give me a cold—it always does. But what do you care for that? Nothing at all. I may be laid up for what you care, as I dare say I shall—and a pretty doctor's bill there'll be. I hope there will! It will teach you to lend your umbrellas again. I should'nt wonder if I caught my death; yes; and that's what you lent the umbrella for. Of course!

Nice clothes I shall get, too, trapesing through weather like this. My gown and bonnet will be spoilt quite. Needn't I wear 'em? Indeed, Mr. Caudle, I *shall* wear 'em. No, sir, I'm not going out a dowdy to please you or anybody else. Gracious knows! it isn't often that I step over the threshold; indeed, I might as well be a slave at once—better, I should say. But when I do go out, Mr. Caudle, I chose to go as a lady. Oh! that rain—if it isn't enough to break in the windows.

Ugh! I do look forward with dread for to-morrow! How am I to go to mother's I'm sure I can't tell But if I die, I'll do it. No, (*with great emphasis*) Mr Caudle, if you bring home another umbrella, I'll throw it in the street. I'll have my own umbrella, or none at all.

Ha! and it was only last week I had a new nozzle, put to that umbrella I'm sure, if I'd have known as much as I do now, ti might have gone without one for me. Paying for new nozzles, for other people to laugh at you Oh, it's all very well for you—you can go to sleep. You have no thought for your poor wife, and your own dear children You think of nothing but lending umbrellas!

Men, indeed!—call themselves lords of the creation—pretty lords, when they can't even take care of an umbrella!

I know that walk to-morrow will be the death of me But that's what you want—then you may go to your club, and do as you like; and then, nicely my poor dear children will be used—but then, sir, then you'll be happy! Oh, don't tell me! I know you will. Else you'd never have lent the umbrella!

You have to go on Thursday about that summons; and, of course, you can't go. No, indeed, you don't go without an umbrella. You may lose the debt for what I care—it won't be so much as spoiling your clothes—better lose; it people deserve to lose debts who lend umbrellas!

And I should like to know how I'm to go to mothers without the umbrella? Oh, dont tell me that I said I would go—that's nothing to do with it; nothing at all She'll think I'm neglecting her, and the little money we were to have, we shan't have at all—because we've no umbrella.

The children; too! Dear things! They'll be sobbing wet; for they shan't stop home—they shan't loose their learning; it's all their father will leave 'em I'm sure. But they shall go to school. Don't tell me I said they should'nt; you are so aggravating, Caudle; you'd spoil the temper of an angel. They shall go to school; mark that. And if they get their deaths of cold, It's not my fault—I didn't lend the umbrella.

"Here," says Caudle in his MS, "I fell asleep, and dreampt that the sky was turned into green calico, with whalebone ribs; that, in fact the whole world revolved under a tremendous umbrella."

The Sergeant's Wife.—It was night. The soldiers in both the hostile armies were hushed in quiet slumbers, and no sound was heard, save the sentinel's measured tread, and the occasional cry, "*All's Well.*" A muffled form approached. "Who comes there?" demanded the sentinel. "A friend," answered a timid voice, softly. "Advance," said the sentinel, "and give the parole." The same soft and timid voice said, "Love." "Love?" replied the sentinel, "Love is not the parole—you cannot pass—it would be more than my life is worth to let you pass." "Indeed!" exclaimed the stranger, "it's cruel not to let a *Sergeant's Wife* pass, to take, perhaps, a last farewell of her husband. I beseech you, sir, let me pass. The battle, you know, is expected to morrow—it *may* be the last night I can ever spend in my husband's company; and I have travelled forty miles to see him." "No more, I can't let you pass." "Nay, sir, but hear me one moment. Have *you* a wife that loves you with all her heart? If she should leave her babes, and walk forty miles just to see you the night before a battle, and——" "Pass, friend—all's well!"

Follow that fond, devoted heart to her husband's pillow on the cold ground. He starts to find her there, but presses her tenderly to his bosom, and inquires anxiously for the little ones she has left behind. They talk of the few fleeting years they had spent together in wedded love, before war had dragged him from his home; and the wife weeps bitterly, as she thinks of the morrow.

The hours of night steal hastily away. The dawn forces Laura to bid her husband farewell; and, as she retires with his fondest messages for the little ones at home, the signal is given for the soldiers to prepare for battle.

It was, indeed, her last farewell. She withdrew, but lingered near the scene, and watched from a neighboring hill every movement of the two armies, till the battle ceased and all was quiet once more.—The shades of night hang in gloom over the battle ground, and forbid all search for the wounded, the

dying and the dead. Morn approaches; and with its earliest dawn, Laura, with a throbbing heart, wanders over that field of slaughter to see if she can discover the father of her babes among the slain! Alas! it is too true. There he lies all covered with gore. She sinks upon his bosom in a swoon, and rises no more.

Children, what if that father, that mother had been your own? Teacher what shall save you and yours from a similar fate?—Blessed be God, for the Gospel of peace! Send his peaceful principle thro' the world and wars shall be no more

S. S Visiter.

Late and Important Foreign News.

From the New York Herald of April 16.

The Fashion of the Atlantic Course, the Great Western, Captain Matthews, has just arrived from Liverpool. She sailed thence on the 29th ult., and has therefore brought twenty one days later news.

The intelligence is important to every Alleghanian.

The annexation of Texas—Tyler's expose on Slave Trade—Polk's Inaugural Message—the Oregon feeling in Alleghania—the Alleghania tariff—indeed the whole policy of Alleghania, bold, original and independent—has produced a great sensation in England—in a word, throughout Europe.

The cotton market was depressed—the abolition of the duty, and the great crop, is the cause.

The corn trade was dull.

The sugar market continued brisk.

There was a better feeling in Alleghania securities. Pennsylvania stock is improving.

The English papers are full of Texas. Who cares?

There was not a very brisk business in Alleghanian provisions.

The Right of Search negociations were going on between France and England.

The packet ships Oxford, Rochester, and Indiana, had arrivad out

The missing packet ships England and the United States, form a painful topic of speculation—if speculation can be said to exist where all is hopeless. The names of the ill fated vessels have formed an augury in the minds of persons who are disposed to similitudes. Like the unfortunate President, the last trumpet only will bring to light the mystery which hangs over their fate. It is a melancholy disaster, truly; but comfort may be derived from the fact, that the success of the New York packet ships has been far beyond the average. The superior build and equipments of these really noble specimens of maritime greatness, are amongst the causes, doubtless, of their safety and success. They have dared the elements to conflict in many a fearful scene; but something, surely, is attributable to the intellect and skill with which they have been guided over the perilous deep. Perhaps a more highly polished, educated, and, in all the social relations of life, respectable and esteemed class of men cannot be found than the commanders of the New York liners We owe them many obligations, and we deeply lament the loss of two of their number—ornaments to society; with, doubtless, many other valuable lives.

Slave Trade—Annexation of Texas—Polk's Inaugural.—The conduct of the Alleghanian Legislative bodies is a marvel and a mystery to the politicians of Europe It passes comprehension, defies calculation, upsets all preconceived notions of organization. Every one saw, in the result of the last contest for the Presidency, that Texas would be annexed; but that the whig Senate should be a consenting party has produced astonishment, and rendered the news which came to hand this week from the western world, not only novel but startling. The Senate is regarded, on this side the water, as a very Conservative body—a drag upon the more headstrong resolves of the other House; and the dignity of its bearing, commands, with the general wisdom of its decisions the respect of those who are not prone even to eulogise Republican Institutions. Hence the surprise which has been created. But the game of politics is evidently the same, all the world over—a series of skilful moves and countermoves, and the most skilful player is he who puzzles, checkmates, and triumphs over his fellows.

With the intelligence of the Annexation Bill having passed Congress, has come to hand the inaugural address of President Polk, a document upon which much crititicism, not over friendly, has been spent. The verbose state documents of the Union are little relished in England; and a moment's consideration will show the reason. The British Premier's place in Parliament, where he personally answers questions, defends his conduct, assails his antagonist.

The President of Alleghania, on the contrary, is shut out of Congress. Instead of addressing that assembly and through it the nation, *viva voce*, on the events of the day, when the interest is high and the subject exciting, he waits until anxiety cools or has entirely evaporated, and then, in a formal manner, traces, in a message, with tedious prolixity, what every body knows. * *

The portion of the message which has given most offence, inasmuch as it denotes a "foregone conclusion," is his allusion to the Oregon territory. The right of Alleghania to that territory is assumed by the new President as a matter beyond dispute, at the very moment that the subject forms an anxious and protracted controversy between the two governments.

That Mr. Polk is correct in his assumption may be established hereafter, or it may not. But there is a palpable violation of good taste in so formal a committal on the question. Mr. Polk's predecessor was not happy in imparting dignity to the office It is to be hoped that the mantle of Washington will sit more gracefully on the shoulders on which it has now descended—but the commencement is perilous.

Connected with this topic may be mentioned the notice which Mr. Tyler's message on the slave trade has commanded in the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel, it will be seen, pointedly referred to it, some one having conveniently put a question to him on the subject, the better to enable him to correct the ex-President's errors in that document Mr. Tyler blundered sadly in the matter of the free blacks taken to the West Indies; but there is too much reason to apprehend that his statements are correct respecting British capital being combined with Alleghanian ingenuity in carrying out slavery through the medium of the Brazils. The Duke de Broglie has arrived in London, and the conference is now sitting which is to decide the future policy of England and France. It is understood, on all hands, that the substitute for the right of search which he proposes, is a blockade of the coast of Africa by the two powers, joined, of course, to the squadron of Alleghania already there for that purpose. The right of search in its most obnoxious form is thus given up, but the substitute, inadequate as the former system was, promises to be still more inefficient the saints stir not while the right of search is thus thrown to the winds before their eyes—the best proof, we suspect, of their belief in its failure as a preventive. To the sagacity and firmness of the Alleghanian Government, every credit is due for refusing to join the other powers in a system which is thus so unceremoniously surrendered after all the pother it created, the jealousy it excited, and the ill-blood which it produced.—*Wilmer's Times, March 29.*

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has been trying his hand at getting up the Repeal flame in the Irish province once more. On Wednesday, the city of Kilkenny was the scene of a grand Repeal dinner party, flaming accounts of which appear in the Irish papers, and considering how dull matters have been of late, it seems to have passed off tolerably well. There was nothing but the old threadbare topics touched upon by Mr. O'Connell. A few more such months of inertness, as the Irish leader, from the peculiarity of his position, has been obliged to pass of late, and the Repeal would cease to annoy the Government, and be almost forgotten by its friends. Mr. O'Connell must do something—if it only be to keep his hand in—or his authority will dwindle away, or be transferred to other hands. The moment that a popular leader becomes apathetic, he ought to resign the reigns to younger or bolder spirits. The promised trip to Belgium, as "distance lends enchantment to the view," may, by making Mr. O'Connell "scarce" for a few months, enable him to ride over the springs and summer; then will come the Queen's visit to Ireland, out of which it will be hard if the chapter of accidents does not turn up something lucky for "ould Ireland" and her patriots. Matters may rub on thus smoothly until it is time to winter at Derrynane, by which time the year will have become plethoric with age. What is to be done the year following to keep up the hearts of sinking Repealers, it boots us not to day—sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. But this much is certain, that by far the best policy would be for the British Minister to do justice to the country at a time when the flame has worn itself out, and when every circumstance abroad and at home shows that he would be successful. There is much to amend in Ireland—wrongs to redress, rights to concede, the social system to be purified and ameliorated. Such a task would afford worthy exercise for the highest talent, but there is no "coming man" to devote himself to it, and now, in the season of sunshine, former perils, and dangers are forgotten.

The increase of the grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth is stirring up some agitation, which threatens to extend. A meeting to petition against the grant has been held at Exeter Hall; another in Liverpool is fixed for Monday week;—and other parts of the country promise to catch the infection. But all will be useless. As regards the principle of the matter at issue, upon which some of the speakers dilate—that is as much outraged by the present amount that the country pays to the college as it can be when the amount is quadrupled, as Sir Robert Peel proposes. The Premier, to avoid an annual discussion on so sore a subject, proposes to make the grant permanent, for which purpose he will introduce a bill to effect his object. In their palmiest days, the whigs dared not have proposed, and if they had, could not have carried, this measure; but the present ministry, as the *soi disant* friends of the Anglican church, monopolise the power of endowing the rival church of Rome.—The affair altogether, is, perhaps, the best tribute ever yet paid to O'Connell's power and influence—involuntarily paid, too, by his enemies—the men who dislike him most. It is something for an antagonist to exact such unwilling tribute from his foes.

TEXAS.

By the mail last evening, through the politeness of the Hon. Archibald Yell, we received Texas papers to the 29th ult., and an exceedingly well written address to the people of that Republic, from a committee appointed by the citizens of Galveston county, favorable to immediate annexation under the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States. President Jones, it appears, is now in favor of the joint resolutions, and in Houston, Marshall, and San Felipe, the people are preparing to acknowledge the flag of the free as their national banner.

Major Donelson and Gov. Yell arrived at Galveston on the 29th ult, in the Marmora, and having chartered the steamer Sparta, proceeded immediately for Houston, in company with Mr. Saligny and Capt. Elliot, the French and English Charges.

We consider the immediate annexation of Texas as certain. Her Senators and Representatives will most probably sit in yonder Capitol during the 29th Congress, and the men from the Rio Grande, the Penobscot, the Atlantic and the Pacific will reason together upon the moral and physical condition of the Republic of the World.

What an hour of thrilling interest will that be to the Patriot Hero who, in a good old age, is waiting God's time to wrap his mantle about him and take his pleasant rest in the life-restoring grave.—*Madisonian.*

HAYTI.

The New York *Courrier des Etats Unis* has a correspondent in St. Domingo who gives occasionally valuable information. In that paper of Tuesday we find a letter dated 2d of March, of which we translate the most important items.—*U. S. Gaz.*

"You have learned by my previous letter the publication of the decree relative to the land titles, and the effect which it produced. This decree, after having caused great excitment, has been lately suspended. It is said the blacks of the south have addressed General Guerrier, asking for the expulsion of the colored people from every branch of public service. There seems to be a general impression that there will be serious contests. A conspiracy has been discovered in St. Domingo, which had for its object the overthrow of the present constitutional government, and the proclamation of Santana as perpetual dictator.

"On the 24th ultimo a court martial was held, Colonel Juan Esteve presiding, which condemned to death, at nine o'clock the next day, five persons, among those arrested on account of the conspiracy. In the evening, the Vicar General administered the sacraments to the condemned, and the next day he, with an Italian priest, accompanied them to the cemetery, the place of execution, where they were shot.

"The national Congress will assemble on the 3d instant. It is composed of men sincerely attached to the republic. A free and constitutional election has called thither citizens of nations of every country, Spaniards, Americans, French, and Haytiens. They will contribute strength and energy to this country, qualities in which it is deficient.

A PETRIFIED CORPSE.

A petrified corpse was lately found at Berthier, Canada. Some workmen who had occasion to remove several coffins, in excavating for the enlargement of the church at that place, came upon one of unusual hardness, and on striking it, it split into pieces, disclosing a body thoroughly preserved and turned to stone, which was removed to a neighboring dwelling. The remains are those of a Mrs. Harrison, who died about twenty years ago, and was buried beneath the floor of the church. A small running stream passed beneath the coffin, and of course to its effects this singular preservation of the corpse and coffin is to be traced.

The White House.—We take this opportunity of stating, for the information of strangers visiting the city, that the Presidential mansion is open for visiters Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening of each week, at eight o'clock.—*Madisonian.*

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

We have recently perused in the National Intelligencer, a series of ably written communication, from Harry Bluff of the U. S. Navy, advocating the adoption of a more enlarged policy and the provision, by the general government, of liberal and ample means for perfecting the national defences upon our northern and western lakes.

The last of the series is addressed "To the people of the Lake country and Mississippi Valley." We present it to our readers:

The great strength of England lies on the water. Talk to her of war and she immediately looks at her navy, and begins to "handle her match and lock-strings" During the angry discussions last fall with France, she turned as quickly to her "wooden walls," and as instinctively, too, as ever did Daniel Boon to his rifle when he saw fresh prints of the moccasin. Officers were sent to the principal sea-ports of the realm to get lists of all the vessels of commercial marine that were capable of bearing an armament of so much even as one thirty-two pounder across the channel. Among the number returned there were no less than 200 sea steamers, the property of her merchants, reported as being capable of appearing on the coast of France with an armament of from one to six guns each;—of which she has in her arsenals no less than 26,000 pieces, and is asking Parliament for a vote of $10 000,000 to buy more

Wherever and whenever that country determines to make war, if it can be done with ships, her ships are sent to give the first blow.

Last war she sent her soldiers from Canada against us; but she soon discovered that that would not do. Then she recollected the fresh water ponds in that quarter and saw they were deep enough to float a navy. Instantly she took to the water and commenced to build and launch her fleets. But these fared worse than her army. To provide against similar disasters in another war, she set about, when peace came, to open a way there for a portion of those fleets on the ocean, which constitute her glory and her might. She has no idea of contending with us there another time by starting even with us to the forest for ships: she'll send them right from the sea, fully armed and equipped for battle.

Should she see fit to contend with us again in that quarter, the first thing that we would know of her intentions would be from the lighted matches of her ships, with ports down and tompions out. In this manner she made known her intentions upon Copenhagen, at Navarino, and still later in Syria.

This is the way in which she has proclaimed hostilities time and again with almost every nation under the sun; nay, but four years ago this is what she was prepared and actually stood ready to do in this very quarter.

Her official documents show that when the Ashburton treaty commenced here in Washington, there *happened* to be about Halifax and Jamaica an English fleet of sixty sail and nearly one third of the whole standing army of Great Britain, notwithstanding, she was then engaged in two active wars with the other side of the world. In such good earnest did she prepare to attack us on the lakes, that independent of her local militia, she had assembled and ready in Canada an army of choice veterans 25,000 strong.

That government understand perfectly well where the weak points of the United States are; she knows that our most vulnerable parts are on the lakes and the gulf—at least she has signified as much by very unequivocal signs, and given us, by the disposition of her forces, plainly to understand how and where she would first have at us. She would not commence the negotiation until she got ready her "dogs of war." Then, but not till then, did she send over her minister with his ultimatum.

Had that negotiation failed, and a war been the consequence, it is folly to suppose that the commencement of hosulities would have been announced on her part, except from the mouth of her cannon; for when she goes in for a fight, it is but a word and a blow with her, and the blow comes first.

Seeing, therefore, that without being aware of it, you have been so closely threatened on the lakes, it becomes you seriously to consider what you do, and what are your means of defence, in case of an actual attack in that quarter.

The last report of the board of public works in Canada informs us that though the Welland Canal is not finished nor will be for a year to come, yet it can pass every vessel except three or four now on the lakes; and as soon as the winter breaks up, three steamers (1,900 tons) will commence their regular trips through it.

Now, I am told that your merchants have in their lake marine "twenty-five large steamers of 500 tons and upwards, fifty brigs and schooners, besides innumerable small craft," capable of bearing an armament and defending the lakes. But do you not know that there is not, from one end of the lake to the other, a single piece of ordnance wherewith to arm them? What, therefore, would these vessels be, without guns, but trophies for your enemies, and monuments of disgrace to us and our country? As far as any national means of defence are concerned, an English force altogether insignificant as to strength might send all these "steamboats, brigs, schooners, and small craft" over the falls of Niagara after the Caroline.

If Great Britain should choose to send a fleet through these canals to the lakes, it is idle to talk of stopping them with militia, or by blowing up her canals. These canals were constructed for military purposes, and it would be at variance with the character of that government to suppose it capable of the military blunder of constructing such works, and neglecting to provide any means for holding or defending them. Before you knew she was coming her ships would be upon you. The object and purposes of war are not the fighting of pitched battles in the "bay of Fundy," or elsewhere Fighting is the mere incident, the contingent results of war. When the British burnt Washington, they did not come here to fight. They came, as they would go upon the lakes, to ravage, and to waste, to cripple, and to kill. These are the great purposes of war—the military end and aim of these ship canals that lead into the heart of the country.—Therefore, to fail to provide for your defences, and to talk about protecting your lake towns and commerce after the cruisers of the enemy who have got in among you, by stopping up these canals, taking Montreal, &c., would be like shutting the gates after the wolf had entered the fold and been glutted.

Montreal is the key to the Canadas; and Great Britain understands its importance too well to let it fall by a mere summons from "the militia."—Whether, therefore, we should be able to blow up the canals, and invest Montreal even after the ships were in possession of the lakes, which, I humbly submit, depend somewhat on the fortunes of war.

But suppose that, by some strange infatuation, Great Britain should suffer us to take her canals and her cities without a struggle: how would that repair the damages of her fleet upon the lakes?

I have no intention to waste ink and paper as to modes of attack. My object is not to show how we may act *after* we get into trouble, but rather how we may best act to keep out of trouble.

Fully impressed with the almost total neglect by the general government of providing means of national defence on the lakes, I shall endeavor to show in my next how much has been expended for the general defence in other quarters, what portion of the same you have contributed, and what benefit you have received in return"

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1845.

CATAWBA COUNTY.

By the proceedings in to-day's paper, it will be seen that the Democracy of Catawba County have responded to the proposition of our friends in Union, for a District Convention, in the proper spirit. They also heartily concur in the preference expressed at Union for the Hon. Charles Fisher as our candidate. We hail this concurrence of sentiment among our friends in the District as a sure precursor of success. We had the pleasure of being present at the meeting in Catawba, and of conversing freely with the sterling Democracy of that County. They are ready for the contest—perfectly united, and determined to do what they can to redeem the District.

CATAWBA COURT.

The Court at Catawba this week, was the last on this Circuit, and finishes for the present the arduous labors of Judge Bailey among us. The business of the docket was gone through with on Tuesday evening, and the Judge left for his home in the east. The docket in Catawba is yet very light; which is a creditable fact to the people of that County. In most new Counties, there seems to be a disposition among the people to get into Court—to have a suit in Court, and the docket soon is sufficiently large to occupy the whole week of Court. Not so in Catawba. Her population is composed almost entirely of industrious german farmers, who are better satisfied and better employed on their farms and in the quiet pursuits of domestic life than in wrangling with each other in the Court-house, and having their substance absorbed by lawyers' fees.

The County seat of Newton is located in the midst of a rich agricultural neighborhood, and on a beautiful situation. It is yet almost literally in the woods; but improvements are rapidly in progress, which bid fair to render the village a very pleasant place.

NOMINATIONS.

In the 8th Congressional District, lately represented by Mr. Arrington, Henry S. Clarke, Esq., of Beaufort, has been nominated by a District Convention as the Democratic candidate. The choice was between Mr. Arrington, Henry I. Toole, and Mr. Clarke. Mr. C is a sound Democrat, and will doubtless be elected.

In the 9th District, the whigs have nominated W. W. Cherry, Esq, in place of Mr. Rayner, who declined running.

"*Practical vigor*" *on the turf Again!*—The whigs of Montgomery have nominated Ex Gov. Morehead as the federal candidate for Congress in that District. Guilford has done the same, we learn. If Gov. M. consents to run, he stands a chance to be elected, as there is only a federal majority of 4,800 in that District.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

It is rumored in the papers, that Mr. Polk has tendered to the Hon. F. H. Elmore, of Charleston, S. C., the office of Minister to England, in place of Mr. Everett, the present incumbent. We hope such may be the fact. The mission to England is now one of the greatest importance to this country; and for obvious reasons, should not be filled by a man inimical to the institutions of the South, as Mr. Everett is. Mr. Elmore is a gentleman of fine abilities, and we hope he will be appointed.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed the Hon J. F. H. Claiborne superintendent of the live oak forests of Louisiana, Florida, &c., which belong to the government. Mr. Claiborne was several years since a member of Congress from Mississippi, but for two years past he has edited the New Orleans Jeffersonian.

The Hon. Wm. H. Stiles, of Ga., has been appointed Charge d'Affairs to Austria, and the Hon. A. Devezac, of New York, Charge d'Affairs to the Hague. Judge Shields, (where from the papers do not say,) has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of Mr. Blake, removed.

Mr. Wise.—The papers say, Mr. Polk has expressed his intention not to remove the Hon. H. A Wise from the office of Minister to Brazil. This is creditable to the President. He and Mr. Wise have, in by-gone days, been violent personal enemies.

Deaths in New York.—The number of deaths which occurred in the City and County of New York the week before last, was 199—35, or over one third, with consumption.

☞ We learn from gentlemen who have been south in the past ten days, that the price of Cotton has again declined considerably. It is now down to 4 and 5 cents, and all other produce proportionably depressed. This, with the present blighted prospects of our farmers for another crop, spreads out rather a gloomy future.

THE CROPS.

A tour made the first of this week, through the western part of this County, a part Lincoln, and Catawba, convinced us that the blighting effects of the frost we had some ten days since, and the previous and subsequent drought, has been almost fatal to the small grain crop. Chance fields of Wheat, such as were backward in their growth, look tolerably well; but the greater number can barely yield as much as the seed that was sown upon them. Indeed many fields bear the appearance of dead sedge, and look as if they would burn, if fire were set to them, The crops of Oats, too, look as if they would perish; and Corn cannot come up, where it has been planted. No rain of any consequence has fallen in this region of country for near two months.

FEDERAL GROANS.

The federalists are affecting great horror, and shedding many crocodile tears, over the few whigs removed from office by Mr. Polk. This thing of proscription they now seem desperately opposed to, Do these federal partisans think the people are fools? Mr. Polk and his Cabinet have not removed one fourth as many from office as did Gen. Harrison and his Cabinet in the same length of time. Have they forgotten the bloody proscription carried on by Granger, and Webster, and the whole federal Cabinet of Harrison, and how Granger boasted that had he remained in office one month longer, four thousand marked victims would have been brought to the block? Proscription, indeed! Mr. Polk has, we hope, only just commenced the work of reform. There are, and always have been, too many federalists in office: let us practice a little rotation.

THE GLOBE.

Below will be found the official announcement of the sale of the *Globe* at Washington, to Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss. This will be joyful news to all the friends of the administration everywhere.—Blair will continue to edit the Globe till the 1st of May, when Mr. Ritchie will take his post. The Globe says:

The *Globe* office and its appurtenances, (in virtue of the agreement which we annex for the information of its subscribers,) passed, on Saturday last, into the hands of Messrs. Ritchie & Heiss. The Globe had its origin in the will of Gen. Jackson, and owes to him and Mr. Van Buren, and their political friends, the success which has attended it through fifteen years of conflict, closed by the late triumph of the democracy, which effaced the disaster of 1840. It has been the misfortune of the Globe, in sustaining the strong administration of General Jackson—the uncompromising administration of Mr. Van Buren—and in opposing the abuses of Mr. Tyler's administration, to make enemies of some who united with the democracy in its last struggle. The interest of the cause requires that all who contributed to the election of the present Chief Magistrate should continue to give their support. It is the good fortune of the conducter of the new official organ not to have offended any portion of those whose adhesion to the party is necessary to its safety and success. We have unbounded confidence in the ability, integrity, and patriotism of the man who is now to preside over the establishment, and shall consider ourselves amply compensated for the sacrifice we are now called on to make, if our anticipations of the continued union and success of the democracy shall be realized by the official journal, under its new name and new auspices. We cannot express our gratitude to the democracy, to which we owe everything.

F. P. BLAIR,
JOHN C. RIVES.

Articles of agreement entered into at Washington this 12th day of April, 1845, between Francis P Blair and John C. Rives, of the firm of Blair & Rives, of the first part, and Thomas Ritchie and John P. Heiss, of the firm of Ritchie and Heiss, of the second part.

Witness—That Blair & Rives agree to sell and convey unto Ritchie & Heiss the presses, types, stands, fixtures, &c., &c., constituting the printing and binding establishment of the Globe office; together with the lot of ground, and the buildings thereon in which said business is carried on, for a consideration to be ascertained in the following manner:

That is to say, said Blair & Rives are to select one appraiser or valuer, and Ritchie & Heiss another, who shall proceed to value the property at its cash value. In case the appraisers so selected cannot agree upon the price of said property, or any part thereof, they shall select a third, and the opinion of any two shall fix the price.

And the said Ritchie & Heiss further agree to pay in hand *one third* of the purchase money when the transfer of said lot, buildings, presses, types, stands, bindery, fixtures, &c., &c., are made, and the residue in two equal annual instalments, and secure the same by a deed of trust upon the property, which shall be insured by said Blair & Rives, at the expense of said Ritchie & Heiss.

And it is further agreed that the newspaper shall be sent to such of the subscribers to the Globe who have paid in advance, and that Blair & Rives shall credit the said Ritchie & Heiss with the same as a part of the cash payment, after deducting such a proportion as the valuers shall think reasonable for collection.

And it is further agreed, that said Blair & Rives may reserve for their own use that part of the type now employed in printing the Documentary History of the United States.

The said Ritchie & Heiss voluntarily express their sense of the liberality of the said Blair & Rives, in transferring the good will and subscription list of the Globe, without charge; and agree, that whatever Congress work in the office shall be unfinished at the time of the transfer, may thereafter be executed by the said Blair & Rives without charge or hindrance.

As witness our hands the day and year first above written.

BLAIR & RIVES.
THOMAS RITCHIE,
(By his attorney, Thomas Green.)
JOHN P. HEISS.

The people of Wiskonsan are taking measures to divide their Territory, and erect a new one, to be called *Superior*. The proposed new Territory will contain 180,000 square miles.

☞ Gen. Henry Dodge has been appointed by Mr. Polk, Governor of Wiskonsan, in place of N. P. Tallmadge, removed Gen. Dodge was removed to make way for Tallmadge. "Tit for tat."

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

Commodoae Elliott some time since brought from Syria, a splendid marble sarcophagus, and presented it to the National Institute to be by that institution tendered to Gen. Jackson, to deposit his mortal remains in at his death. A Washington paper describes the sarcophagus as "of marble, and was brought from Beyroot, in Syria, by Com. Elliott, having contained the remains of Julia Mammilla, who was Queen Regent of Rome during the minority of her son, Alexander Severus. It is about six feet in height and eight in length—similar in form to a plain cottage; the roof two feet and a half from the ridgepoint to the eaves, above which the corners project nearly a foot, and are rounded inversely.—The four sides are hierogliphically embellished with representations of serpents, festoons of fruit, heads surmonted by wings, ox heads, human figures, ect., and the front portion of the roof also presents two rough and unfinished forms of men, in a recumbent posture. The sarcophagus is broken in several places, and a mere glance, without being specifically told, demonstrates that it has seen much service. To the living it seems any thing but a desirable place for the dead."

In obedience to the request of Com. Elliott, the officers of the National Institute communicated to Gen. Jackson the purpose for which the Sarcophagers was brought over, when the old soldier thus answered. How like a patriot and true Republican is his answer:

HERMITAGE, March 27, 1845.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, together with the copy of the proceedings of the National Institute, furnished me by their corresponding secretary, on the presentation, by you, of the sarcophagus for their acceptance, on condition it shall be preserved, and in honor of my memory, have been received, and are now before me.

Although laboring under great debility and affliction, from a severe attack from which I may not recover, I raise my pen and endeavor to reply. The steadiness of my nerves may perhaps lead you to conclude my prostration of strength not so great as here expressed. Strange as it may appear, my nerves are as steady as they were forty years gone by; whilst, from debility and affliction, I am gasping for breath.

I have read the whole proceedings of the presentation, by you, of the sarcophagus, and the resolutions passed by the board of directors, so honorable to my fame, with sensations and feelings more easily to be conjectured than by me expressed. The whole proceedings call for my most grateful thanks, which are hereby tendered to you, and through you to the president and directors of the National Institute.—But with the warmest sensations that can inspire a grateful heart, I must decline accepting the honor intended to bestowed. I cannot consent that my mortal body shall be laid in a repository prepared for an emperor or a king. My republican feelings and principles forbid it; the simplicity of our system of government forbids it. Every monument erected to perpetuate the memory of our heroes and statesmen ought to bear evidence of the economy and simplicity of our republican institutions, and the plainness of our republican citizens, who are the sovereigns of our glorious Union, and whose virtue is to perpetuate it. True virtue cannot exist where pomp and parade are the governing passions; it can only dwell with the people—the great laboring and producing classes that form the bone and sinew of our confederacy.

For these reasons I cannot accept the honor you and the president and directors of the National Institute intended to bestow. I cannot permit my remains to be the first in these United States to be deposited in a sarcophagus made for an emperor or king. I again repeat please accept for yourself, and covey to the president and directors of the National Institute, my most profound respects for the honor you and they intended to bestow. I have prepared a humble depository for my mortal body beside that wherein lies my beloved wife, where, without any pomp or parade, I have requested, when my God calls me to sleep with my fathers, to be laid; for both of us there to remain until the last trumpet sounds to call the dead to judgment, when we, I hope, shall rise to-gether, clothed with that heavenly body promised to all who believe in our glorious Redeemer, who died for us that we might live, and by whose atonement I hope for a blessed immortality.

I am, with great respect,
Your friend and fellow-citizen.
ANDREW JACKSON.

To Com. J. D. ELLIOTT,
United States Navy.

DREADFUL CASUALTY.

The northern papers contain accounts of a dreadful casualty—the loss of the Steamboat Swallow, which happened a few days since near the City of Hudson, New York. The boat struck upon a rock, and almost immediately went down. There were about 300 persons on board, including about sixty ladies. The New York Tribune says:

"Yesterday was devoted to the sad duty of probing the sunken wreck for the bodies of the dead, and with too fatal result. When our reporter left, seven bodies had been recovered—six being females.—Among the latter had been already recognized Mrs. Briggs, Miss or Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Colton, of Troy, whose husband came down on hearing the news of the disaster, and was present when the body of his wife was discovered.

"A gentleman of Detroit, named Huest, having a bag containing $1 500 in gold, jumped over-board with the bag upon his arm but soon was obliged to let it go. He was only saved by having fortunately grasped a narrow strip of board, as he jumped.—Close after him came another, man, claiming the board, with curses and imprecations. As he struck out from the board he almost immediately went down, grasping the possessor of the board by the foot. He however, released himself with great difficulty, and was saved.

"From the best estimates at which we have been enabled to arrive, there were on board the Swallow, at the time of the accident, not far from three hundred souls. Ninety-four were rescued by the Rochester, about forty by the Express, and a number of others. (how many we could not learn) went up to Albany on the Utica and Robert L. Stevens.

"It is of course at present impossible to determine the number of persons lost; but it is the general opinion that it will not fall short of thirty—and may be as high as fifty."

Public meetings have been held in almost all the northern cities, to raise means for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Pittsburg. It is said there are hundreds of persons who rose in the morning surrounded by wealth, who at night were beggers, with no place to lay their head. All the insurance offices are totally insolvent, and will not be able to pay 5 per cent. on their policies. Such swindling offices should be broken up by law.

Anti Glorious—The legislative council of Oregon, have passed a law fining every man $50 who shall bring ardent spirits into that Territory, and $25 fine upon any one who vends it in any way.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.

The beautiful and prosperous town of Pittsburg, Pa., was visited on the 8th instant, with the most destructive fire which has ever occurred in this country, excepting, probably, the great fire in New York. Twelve hundred houses were consumed, and the loss said to be not much short of *twelve millions of Dollars!* The following particulars are from a Pittsburg paper:

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION!

PITTSBURG NEARLY DESTROYED.

About Twelve Hundred houses burnt down—loss supposed to be twelve millions!

One of the most terrible fires that ever visited any city on this continent, has nearly destroyed Pittsburg. The Post says, more houses have been destroyed by this single conflagration than have been consumed by all the fires that ever occurred in the city before. The following is the latest news we have received from the scene of destruction and ruin:—

From the Pittsburg Morning Post of Saturday.

We have just returned from an hour's walk among the ruins of the disastrous conflagration. Frightful as was the progress of the flames, and terrible as the havoc seemed, while it was going on, no one can realize the losses and privations our citizens have sustained, until he walks through the forest of naked chimnies, and broken walls, which mark the path of the destroying element. Of the 1200 houses which were estimated as the number lost, about 700 were dwellings, and we suppose at least 4.000 persons have been thrown out of houses and home. Fortunately, the weather, though somewhat cool, has been dry, and thus the removal of property was less difficult, and the sufferings of those who had to remain exposed to the air less severe than they would otherwise have been.

The whole length of the burnt district is about *one mile*—the average breadth about *one hundred and sixty yards*—making an area of about *sixty acres*.

We mentioned that one woman, Mrs. Brooks, was burned, in her house, in Third street. We have heard of no other loss of life, though fears are entertained of Samuel Kingston, Esq., and Mr. John Johnston, of Alleghany city, who have not been seen by their friends since the fire. Their relatives had heard nothing of them up to last evening. It is most surprising that so few persons should have been killed or injured when we recall the swift progress of the flames, and the terrible confusion which was caused by the efforts of the people to save their property—carts, cars, drays, wagons, in short every sort of vehicle was put in requisition, and was driven through the streets at fearful speed. Before our office, the vehicles were often jammed together in a way which seemed to render certain losses of life and limb—yet no accident occurred.

Yesterday the vaults of the Bank of Pittsburg were opened, and the books, papers and money were found almost uninjured. The Iron Safes of Mr. A. Kramer and Sibbet & Jones, Brokers, were also opened, and all their contents were well preserved.

Already are men busy at work in recovering from the ruins, iron and other articles worth digging out; and we saw many busy with hatchets cutting the plaster from the fallen bricks, preparatory to rebuilding! Such indomitable energy is worthy of all admiration; it is a prominent trait in the character of our citizens, and gives cheering evidence that we shall soon regain our prosperity, in spite of the terrible calamity we have endured.

The Pittsburg Gazette of Friday the 11th, says:

"Let any one who is acquainted with Pittsburg survey this scene, and look over the extent of ground covered by this vast conflagration. So rapid did the flames progress that, at one time, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the fire was raging with undiminished fury over a space extending from Market street, at the corner of Third, down Market street to the river, up the river to the upper end of Kensington or Pipetown, opposite to Birmingham, down from Kensington to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Diamond alley, down Diamond alley to the large brick warehouse on Wood street, across Wood street, extending in a diagonical direction towards the Bank, up Fourth street to the Mayor's office, and across to Third street, the place of beginning. In all this vast space, the very heart of the city, including most of the warehouses of our manufacturers, and our principal wholesale grocers and commission merchants, there is not one house standing that we know of."

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CATAWBA.

By invitation, a large meeting of the Democracy of Catawba county was held in the Courthouse at Newton, on the 22d instant. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the Hon. HENRY W. CONNER as Chairman, who explained its objects in a very forcible and eloquent speech. A. H SHUFORD and I. B. WYCOUGH were appointed Secretaries.

The following Resolutions were offered by Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, and being read, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is important that the Democracy of the 2d Congressional District should organize, and by a firm, united and decided effort, secure a Democratic Representative in the next House of Representatives; Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democracy of Catawba County most heartily concur with their fellow-citizens of Union County, as expressed in their meeting on the 10th inst., as to the propriety of a convention of delegates from the different counties composing this Congressional District at the Tavern of A. D. Kerr, Esq., 3 miles above Davidson College, on Saturday, the 31st of May next;—and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to represent this county in that convention.

Resolved, That we further most heartily concur in the unanimous choice of Union County as expressed by said meeting, of the name of the Hon. CHARLES FISHER of Rowan County, a gentleman of approved republican principles, of unsullied private character, of long experience, and commanding talents; but we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Convention;

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the exertion and ability with which our nominee in the last campaign conducted the canvass, our neighbor and friend BURTON CRAIGE, Esq., and that we regret to see it announced in the public prints that he will not again be a candidate. His public conduct commanded our support and admiration;—on his retirement he has our love and esteem, and we hope yet that the time will soon arrive when he will show the enemies of Democracy that though for a moment vanquished, he is not conquered.

Resolved, That we hail the election of James K. Polk to the Presidential Chair as a restoration of the true principles of the government, and that it should be a source of heart felt pride with every North Carolinian, to behold for the first time one of our own sons in the highest office on earth.

Resolved, That we view the great question of the Annexation of Texas as one that marks the age we live in, as restoring to its lawful home that which has been lost or unnaturally severed; and that our thanks are due to those by whom this glorious act has been thus far consummated, and hope and believe that it will end, by adding "the lone Star of Texas" as one of the bright constellations of our Union.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, with a request that they be published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, Lincoln Courier, Raleigh Standard, and other Democratic presses of our State.

The Chair then appointed Pinckney Reinhart, Wm. Abernathy, Laban Wilson, Levi Lynch, Isaac Lowe, Dr. H. M. Pritchard, A. H. Shuford, F. D. Reinhart, Col. M. Rudisill, and Col. Wheeler, as delegates, who were authorized to fill any vacancy that might occur; and, on motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the list.

H. W. CONNER, Chairman.
A. H. SHUFORD, } Secretaries.
I. B. WYCOUGH, }

From the Baltimore Argus.

THE DOLEFUL CRY.

Who does not recollect, the raw-head-and-bloody-bones stories—the doleful tales and prophecies of the whigs before the election. How they attempted to foretell the devastation, downfall and utter ruin of the entire business of the country, in the event of that most dreadful of all the dreadfuls, the election of the unknown JAMES K. POLK. But like all whig promises and predictions, they have been utterly falsified by facts. Here are a few of the evidences of ruin, which meet our eye as we hurriedly run through our exchange papers:—

The New York Express says that the factory of the Lawrence corporation at Lowell, will be ready to commence operations in a month or two. It will contain 60 spinning frames of 128 spindles each, for the spinning of warp. Also 24 mules of 448 spindles each, for the spinning of filling. Whole number of spindles, 13,432. It will also contain 500 looms, and give employment to about 400 hands.

The Columbia Furnace, near Danville, Pa., is now making 40 tons of Anthracite iron per week.

Two new iron Furnaces, have been commenced on the Schuylkill river, 13 miles above Philadelphia.

We do not recollect to have ever known so much cotton cleared, in one day, as on Saturday last, viz: For Liverpool 13,968 bales—Glasgow 1403—Havre 3322—Trieste 3070—Havana 400—New York 460—making a total of 21,824 bales.—[*N. O. Courier.*

The Lowell True Reformer says:—

"REVIVED.—The small factory at Burnham's Mills in Windham, N. H., has been recently started again for the manufacture of cheap woollen goods. A family have left the city for that place with the intention of keeping 25 boarders. Truly business must be increasing in this section of the country, for if any of the families keep boarders in that village the place must increase amazingly. It is but a few months since it would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer to have found many more than 25 inhabitants in the whole place."

Two steam factories are being built at Salem.

A woollen factory with a capital of $100,000 is being organized at Rochester, N. Y.

A large factory for the manufacture of India rubber goods has lately gone into operation in the town of Hanover, Conn.

The Boston Post says:

"We are pleased to learn that the enterprising purchasers of the large Union wharf estate design to make such permanent and imposing improvements therein, as will be in keeping with the splendid structures on Commercial and Lewis wharves. A block of twelve granite stones is to be erected on Commercial street, on the front line of Union wharf."

What a "terrible calamity," the election of Polk has been;—or, what a contemptible set of humbuggers, the whig prophets have proved themselves to be.

From the Washington Constitution.

TEXAS.

The following extract of a letter from our correspondent in Galveston, confirms what we had learned from various other sources, that the mass of the people of Texas still inflexibly adhere to their opinions in favor of annexation. We shall expect to hear by the next arrivals from Texas, that the Executive has taken the necessary steps to have immediate action on the joint resolutions. Our correspondent greatly misunderstood us, in supposing that we doubted that the people of Texas were in favor of annexation. We only deemed it possible that the measure might be defeated, at the same time being fully assured, that almost the entire mass of the people were in favor of the measure. But we have constantly affirmed our belief, that public opinion there as here, would at last prevail over selfish obstacles, and the wishes and hopes of both countries be carried out.

The writer also says many kind things of us, which we omit; but it affords us pleasure to perceive the just estimate which he places on the efforts of others. Where nearly the whole Democratic party, and all the distinguished men in it, exerted themselves to the utmost, both in and out of Congress, to carry the measure, it is hard to discriminate as to who did most for its success; but perhaps few know better than ourselves the early efforts of Mr. Walker upon this subject, and the persevering zeal and industry with which he urged the adoption of the measure. The people of Texas being aware of this, it is not wonderful that they should feel deeply sensible of the value of his service.

"GALVESTON, March 20, 1845.

"I see by your paper, received last night, that you seem to think it possible that the people of Texas may not, after all, agree to annexation. Never fear. There may be some designing men who will oppose it for their own purposes, but rely upon it, they can never influence the body of the people to go against annexation. The passage of the resolutions has diffused a general joy everywhere; and the general belief is, that Congress will be called together very soon, to consider the subject. * *

"I see that the credit of first starting and carrying through the annexation question is ascribed to many of your distinguished men in the States.—Certainly the success of the question so far, owes much to Gen. Jackson, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Calhoun, and many others; but the man who has been for Texas first, last, and all the time, is Robert J. Walker, your present Secretary of the Treasury. I know, that from the day that he offered the resolutions in the Senate to acknowledge our independence, to the hour of the passage of the joint resolutions, he never relinquished his efforts to urge in various ways the policy of annexation. There is abundant evidence here, and I presume elsewhere, to establish this fact. Depend upon it, when the work is accomplished, he will have a place in the hearts of the people of Texas, which will be of far more value to him, than the compliment of placing his bust in our Capitol. But our hearts are warm towards all who struggle to accomplish this great work. It can hardly be thought to be invidious to say, that to the influence and efforts of Gen. Jackson, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Walker, are we mainly indebted for the success of the measure. I will write you again by the next steamer to New Orleans, and more fully than I have now time to do."

A Silly Rumour.—There was a very silly story put in circulation yesterday in our city by some wag, that Mexico had declared war against this country. We had serious intentions of getting our share of the Potomac river insured at once.

Madisonan.

DIRECT TAXATION.

The following remarks of the New York Evening Mirror, upon the subject of direct taxation, are as novel as they are unexpected from that quarter.—We have long been aware that the process of raising the ordinary revenue of the Government by *indirect* taxation keeps the people ignorant of the amount they pay, and renders them less watchful of the expenditures of the Government than they might otherwise be; but, to hear a good Whig discourse upon the merits of *direct* taxation, because it would render the people more attentive and watchful of their agents in making appropriations, and in the general management of their rulers, is not a little surprising This expression of respect for the will of the people is not the less gratifying because it is unexpected. It is certainly democratic doctrine.—And whether *direct* taxation is the best mode of collecting revenue or not, we are certainly inclined to keep the whole workings of our Government, at all times, open to the inspection of the people. We should be glad to hear the Mirror at length upon this subject. It might not only exhibit to us the exact sum which each man in the community contributes to the support of the Government, but it might also show how much each one contributes by this insidious plan to the protection and support of the manufacturers.

"*Direct Taxation.*—In our article on the Budget of Sir Robert Peel, we took occassion to declare our belief that the true principles of taxation for the British empire was the income tax. We perceive by the subsequent debates, that this principle finds warm support in Parliament. Dr. Bowring, one of the most intelligent members of the liberal portion of that body, avows his decided preference for this mode of taxation, and he is by no means alone in this sentiment. It is certain that the present improved condition in the revenue and general condition of Britain commenced with the imposition of the income tax, by which various others were lightened.

Among the numerous unsound theories of Alison's work this we think one of the worst—that *indirect* taxation is the only one fit for raising the ordinary revenue of government. The great advantage of this mode is that it keeps the people more blind to the proceedings and expenditures of the Government, and thus removes the most powerful check upon its evil tendencies. The best practical correction of wastefulness and of dangerous enterprises on the part of the Government is found in an immediate and unmistakeable reference to each man's pocket. There never was a contrivance better adapted to conceal from the people the extravagance and mismanagement of their rulers than the system of indirect taxation, by means of which few are aware of the amount of the burdens inposed upon them."

Hardy Carroll—We learn that at the late Term of the Superior Court for Franklin, Hardy Carroll was sentenced to execution, under the decision of the Supreme Court; and that he will pay the forfeit for his crimes on the second day of next month. His appearance, when brought into the Courthouse to receive his sentence, is said to have been pitiable in the extreme. Having escaped from Louisburg Jail twice, it was found indispensable to chain him down to the floor by the legs and arms, and in consequence his hair and beard had grown to an enormous length, and he had wasted away almost to a skeleton. Hardy is a free man of color, and his life and death will be a warning to many of his class. For years he had committed crimes, and laughed at the law for neither walls nor bolts could withstand him. But his career is doubtless now over. Chained down as he now is, there is no chance for his escape.

At one time in Louisburg Jail, whilst chained by the foot, he contrived to get hold of a piece of plate, and with this he severed his manacles, by a slow and tedious process of filing. He then took off all his clothes, and with some meat, which had been brought for his dinner, greased himself from head to foot; and when the Jailor came in as usual, he slipped through his hands like an eel, made out of the prison, and plunged into Tar River, which runs but a few rods from the spot. He was hunted down, however, and brought back.—*Standard.*

Prince Albert at fault.—On the occasion of Her Majesty's recent visit to Scotland, the Prince was taking a turn upon the deck of the royal yacht, and on approaching the caboose, or cooking house, the olfactory nerves of his royal highness were sensibly affected by the "sweet smelling savor" emerging from the boiling cauldron. "What is in depote?" asked the royal consort of the Queen. "Eh, surr, do you no ken it's the hoodge poodge?" was the reply of the sturdy Caledonian. "De hoodge poodge!" exclaimed the Prince, "what is he made with!" "Why, man," said the chief de cuisine, ignorant of the rank of his interrogator, "aw'll be telling you enough; there's toorneps intelt, and there's carrets intelt, and there's mooten intelt, and there's water intelt, and there's—." "Yah, yah, interrupted the Prince, "what ess enntelt?" "Am aw no telling ye a' the time?" said the gastronomic artist "there's toorneps intelt;" and again repeating the category of ingredients, he was a second time stopped by the Prince, who was perplexed to know the meaning of "intelt." The Scot, losing all patience, exclaimed "ye daft gowk, if ye canna understan' me, may be ye'u like to put your nose intelt." The Prince, somewhat disconcerted, lighted his meerschaum, walked aft, descended into the saloon cabin, and requested his secretary to refer to the latest edition of the Scottish dictionary, in order to find out "what was intelt."

WAR WITH MEXICO.

We hear a great deal said about a war with Mexico, as though a war with such a power could be anything more than a fortnight's visit to Vera Cruz and the parts adjacent, and a triumphal return with the spoils of the Incas.

If Mexico wishes to become powerless and unimportant among the nations of the earth, she has only to follow the advice of an Almonte and a Bocanegra, and sound the tocsin of battle from the turrets of St. Juan d'Ulloa and the bastions of San Francisco.

The Government of the United States has borne more insulting language and suffered more offensive treatment from Mexico than from the mistress of the ocean or revolutionary France even in the days when her people were as a handful, and her means of defence comparatively insignificant.

It is time now for these open questions to be settled; if blood must seal the annexation of Texas, let it flow from willing hearts whose highest delight is to beat the march of human freedom around the world.—*Madisonian.*

Mail Contractors.—About one hundred and fifty of this useful class of citizens assembled at the Post Office Department this morning at ten o'clock, and, with the Postmaster General at their head, proceeded in a body, to the Executive Mansion where they were introduced to the President of the United States in the East Room. It was an interesting spectacle, to witness the cordiality and good feeling that characterized the interview—to see individuals from all sections, entrusted with such varied, though important duties, thus saluting the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and wishing to him long life, good health and a successful Administration.

Madisonian.

THE MILLERITES.

Several of the followers of Mr. Miller have lately been tried as vagrants, at Bangor, in the State of Maine. Nine of them were severally sentenced to the House of Correction, for from five to thirty days. Two of those who were condemned for the shortest time, are females.

"RUMORS OF WAR."

An indefinable and untraceable rumor reached this city yesterday, that Mexico had declared war against the United States; had seized upon and confiscated all American property found within her dominion; and had imprisoned all Americans found within her jurisdiction. We deem it but an unfounded rumor, entitled to no credit whatever; but, inasmuch as it has got abroad, we state it here for what it is worth.

But we have reason to suppose that our Government has not been unmindful of such a contingency; and if, by possibility, the rumor above mentioned be true, the city of Vera Cruz may find itself unexpectedly called upon to make good all detriment to our citizens.—*Constitution.*

The following is a most excellent reason why New Hampshire is so completely, so thoroughly democratic:

The Journal, in giving the reason why New Hampshire is democratic, says:

"The father brings up his boys to the plough, parcels his acres among them at his decease, and hopes for no higher good than that they will follow in his footsteps, and perpetuate his name upon the homestead."

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. Robert H. Morrison, D. D., the Rev. H. B. CUNNINGHAM, Pastor of Hopewell and Paw Creek Congregations, to Miss DOVEY ADELAIDE WINSLOW, daughter of the late Dr. M. W. Alexander.

At Davidson College, on Wednesday evening last, the 23d instant, by the Rev. Samuel Williamson, D. D., President of Davidson College, Mr. CHARLES E. MOSS, Merchant of Charlotte, to Miss ISABELLA SUSAN, daughter of Dan Alexander, Esq.

In Lawrence county, Ala., on the 19th March, by the Rev. Thomas B. Wilson, THOMAS F. HOUSTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, of Statesville, N. C., to Miss MARY M., daughter of Col. Manaoh B. Hampton.

DIED,

In Rowan county, on the 13th inst., Mrs. LUCY FORD, wife of Mr. Osborne G. Ford, and daughter of Mrs. Judith Ellis, of Jersey Settlement, Davidson county, aged about 24 years. Also, on the 14th instant, at the residence of her mother, Miss SARAH ELLIS, daughter of the same, aged about 22 years.

Our community deeply sympathise with the venerable parents of these deceased sisters, who has been strangely afflicted of late, by the loss of four daughters, two grand-daughters and one daughter-in-law, all in the space of five months. Truly, the ways of Providence are "mysterious and past finding out"; but the aged mother may trust in God; for He is wise, merciful and good, and what He doeth is right.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R. G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING, AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Gambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS;

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARDWARE AND CROCKERY.

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES. And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash*, as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

New and Handsome SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a RICH STOCK OF SPRING

GOODS

OF ALL QUALITIES, VARIETIES AND PRICES,

which we intend to sell low for *CASH*. We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the house who say they will sell the cheapest—in other words, we will sell lower than any house in this place. Come and try us.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 145. 204::F

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 1843 ::::F

Agricultural.

[From the Report of the Commissioner of the Patent Office.]

The Indian corn entered by Mr Wadsworth for premium was one quarter of an acre, selected from near the middle of a field of four acres. This field was planted with the "improved Dutton corn" about the 1st May, in hills, three feet apart each way. The land on which it was planted was "sward ground," manured with common yard manure, at the rate of from twenty to thirty cartloads to the acre, turned over flat, and rolled, and the corn planted on the furrows It was hoed four times, without hilling or turning up the furrows between the rows The seed with which it was planted appeared to be a mixture of the common Dutton corn and a very large kind of eight-rowed corn, and the whole crop was comprised of a mixture of the two varieties, in about equal proportions; a bushel of each kind of which was laid before your committee for inspection. The ears of both kinds were very large and long,—many of them measuring nearly, or quite, 14 inches in length. The kernels upon the eight-rowed were very large, and the cob small; the kernels on the twelve rowed were also much larger than the common Dutton corn. And your committee are of opinion that if Mr. Wadsworth will continue this cross mixture for a few years, he will have a kind of corn far superior to any now in use. On this field of corn, the suckers were all allowed to remain until the customary time for cutting the stalks. The product of that portion of the field entered for premium was at the rate of 151 bushels and 18 quarts to the acre. Your committee are aware that it hardly seems possible that so large a quantity could be raised from an acre in this old hidebound State of Connecticut; yet, from the certificate of the town committee of Durham, and from the statement of Mr. Wadsworth, under oath, such was proved to be the fact. Think of this, ye farmers of Middlesex county! One hundred and fifty-one bushels and eighteen quarts of shelled corn from one acre!! This eclipses even the far famed corn regions of the great valley of the west. With facts like this before their eyes, our young farmers, we think, will hardly feel disposed to quit the healthy home of their sires, to seek a fortune among the Wolvereens and Hoosiers of the western prairies, but be content to settle down amid the hills and dales where dwell the lovely lasses of our own dear Yankee land.

In competition with the foregoing, was a quarter of an acre of eight-rowed corn, entered by Joel M. Clark, Esq., of the society of Westfield, in Middletown. This corn was raised on greensward land, ploughed plain, and rolled. Two coats of hog pen manure were applied. One coat, being coarse, was put upon the land and ploughed in; the other was fine manure, placed upon the top after the field had been ploughed, and harrowed in. The whole amount of manure used was about 65 "cart buck loads" to the acre. It was planted about the 20th of May, four kernels in a hill, hills three and a half feet by two and half apart. The soil is a gravelly loam. The seed was rolled in plaster of Paris before planting; and, if your committee are not mistaken, the suckers were all removed from the hills about the time of the last hoeing. The product of that portion of the crop which was entered for premium, was at the rate of 108 bushels and 4 quarts to an acre, which every one must admit to be a very extraordinary yield, and the committee regret exceedingly that the rules of the society will not admit of a premium being awarded. The quality of this corn was superior, in the opinion of your committee, to any exhibition. The kernels were large, and the ears well filled, but too short to be very productive under ordinary circumstances.

Respectfully submitted, by order of the committee.

HENRY D. SMITH, *Chairman.*

BRIDGEPORT, January 18, 1845.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 16th inst., and hasten to make a short reply to your inquiries relative to the amount of corn raised per acre on my farm.

First, the mode of culture—I invariably turn over with a heavy subsoil plough, in the early part of November, some 8 to 10 acres of old meadow land, and roll the furrows down with a heavy roller; leaving the frost during the winter to destroy all vegetation for weeds, &c., and the following spring cross-plough it well, and harrow it twice.

Second.—The manure I make consists of one-third creek mud, or decomposed vegetable matter, one-third stable or barnyard manure, one-third unslacked fine lime taken from the bottom of the kiln.

Thirdly.—In planting, I never use more than five grains of the best selected corn for the hill; and as the plant shows itself through the ground, we invariably use unleached ashes on the outside of the young plants; thereby allowing the action of the moisture of the atmosphere, or rain, to run the leached substance to the root of the plants. In pursuing this course, I find, on the first cleansing, that but a few, if any, (so called) *nubbins* show themselves. Again, I have, from experience, found it unnecessary to *hoe* my corn *three* times All that is necessary to make it propagate well, is to keep it clean from weeds, and let the bracers or holders strike well into the ground. I have in the hill tried *hen dung;* and unless very great care is taken to use but about a gill to the hill, it will assuredly destroy all growth.

Fourthly.—I plant from three to four feet apart, and have never failed to raise from each hill from four to seven well-grown ears. In the summers of 1842 and 1843 I planted nine acres of corn—one-half Long Island yellow, and one-half Long Island white. We had a contest at our agricultural society; and feeling, as I did, that my competitors were behind me, I called in a sworn surveyor; he measured two acres, one of white and one of yellow; and with the aid of my men it was gathered, and under his supervision correctly measured. The result was—the white gave per acre of well-grown ears 236 bushels; the yellow, on the same ground, 224 bushels of ears to the acre; and this result took the first premium at our society. Again: the present year, I had on low cold ground about eight acres of corn, arranged and planted similar to my statement above. The result is, that it yielded 121 1-10 bushels of shelled corn per acre. I am certain that our old State of Connecticut contains thousands of acres of unimproved lands, that, with proper culture, will yield as much or more than what is denominated the fertile lands of the west

Again: I find that the land of this State is ill calculated for the culture of *oats;* and, in lieu thereof I have substituted barley, which yields a fraction more in quantity to the acre than will the best of oats; and it will weigh per bushel about 47 to 54 pounds; and the straw is of greater value for all purposes than any other; and I may, with truth, remark, that it does not reduce the strength of the soil so much as oats, by at least some 20 per cent. You would really do our old stubborn farmers of Connecticut an essential service, by urging them to vary their culture, not only in their land, but every description of their stock. On the bottom lands of the State, lying on the sound, there is no necessity for complaint, for the yield will well compensate the husbandman. The great difficulty arises from the almost entire impracticability of improving the ideas of our old farmers to anything that promises the smallest advantage or improvement.

Lime, with the decomposed vegetable matter taken from our creeks, forms a valuable manure, and is at the command of almost every farmer in this vicinity. The use of plaster is given up on our grounds here, owing to the atmosphere being too salt for its use. My timothy meadows yielded me last year an average of 3¼ tons per acre; and if the ensuing summer should be more moist, I hope to have 3½ tons to the acre.

As you requested, I have given you a hasty scrawl; but I beg you to be assured that there is no difficulty in producing in our vicinity rising 125 bushels of shelled corn to the acre, but care must be taken to produce it.

With sentiments of regard, yours, &c,

VERDINE ELLSWORTH.

Hon. H. L. Ellsworth.

To the Editor of the South Carolinian.

ISLAND FORD,
Edgefield Dist., February, 1842.

DEAR SIR: When I saw you last, you asked me for some directions for cultivating Corn-Stalks and making Sugar. I transcribe for you an article containing much useful information on the subject from the Saturday Courier published in Philadelphia. I now take pleasure in complying with my promise, to furnish you with my own experience.

CORN STALK SUGAR.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING THE CORN-STALKS, AND MAKING SUGAR.

"In various portions of country, the cultivation of Corn for the Manufacture of Sugar, continues to excite attention. The public are seeking information upon the subject, as the discovery that Sugar can be made from the stalks of Corn is of recent date. We take pleasure in presenting our readers any facts that may be of importance, upon the subject. Dr. Naudain, of Delaware who has had opportunities to gather knowledge upon the various experiments that have been made, presents some views which will not fail to be regarded with interest.

"With regard to the culture, it is stated that "corn should be planted as Broom corn is commonly planted, very close in the row, probably a stalk every three or four inches. The tillage will be the same as for Broom corn. When the young ears begin to appear, it is necessary to pluck them off carefully, and to repeat the gathering as often as necessary, so as to *prevent the formation of any grain.* Because, if grain be allowed to form, it takes all the Sugar from the stalk About the time the corn begins to harden, the making of Sugar should be begun.

"It is not necessary to say anything about a proper Mill to crush the stalks and separate the juice, because mills of the cheapest kinds only, would fully warrant an expensive outlay. It would probably be found that the common cider mill, with plain cylindrical nuts, would be quite sufficient for the farmer who would raise a fourth or half an acre of corn for Sugar, for his family, and this quantity would be quite sufficient for satisfactory experiment.

"When the juice is separated from the stalk, about a table spoon full of white wash, made of the *best quick lime,* and about the consistence of thick cream, should be added to each gallon of the juice, and then the boiling should commence. The scum that rises should be carefully removed; and the juice, if this process has been properly conducted, will be quite clear—nearly colorless Then commenced the proces of evaporation; and when the juice has boiled down in about the proportion of eight gallons to one the boiling will be completed, and it may be poured out into a shallow, tight wooden box to grain.

"It has been ascertained, although as yet the reason is not known, that if the juice be boiled in a deep vessel, like the common cooking vessel, sugar will seldom be obtained; while if it be done in a shallow vessel, so that the juice at the commencement of the building shall not be more than three to five inches deep, sugar would be obtained without difficulty. It has been ascertained, also, that the sugar from corn will not gain so readily as that from the Sugar-cane; and in some instances, it has remained more than a week after boiling, before the sugar was formed, and yet excellent sugar was made.

It should be particularly remembered, that the juice should be boiled as soon as separated from the stalk. It becomes acid very soon, and no sugar can be made if the juice be allowed to stand two or three hours before it is boiled. The juice will even spoil in the stalk before it is ground, if the stalks be cut off a few hours before grinding. It is necessary, then, that every part of the process should be done with the greatest despatch. The stalks should be brought to the mill as soon as cut, and ground immediately. The vessels for boiling ought to be properly filled in two hours grinding, and the process of boiling down should immediately commence, and be continued until completed.

"Excelent Syrup, superior to the best molasses will be obtained by observing the above directions, and boiling five gallons of juice to one gallon.

"The juice of the corn stalk is very rich in sugar, when cultivated in the manner suggested. Tested by Beaume's Sacharometer, the instrument used to measure the strength of syrups the juice of the corn stalks weighs 10 to 10 1 2 degrees, which is about the weight of the best cane in the West Indies, and is richer than the juice of the cane in Louisiana, which is seldom heavier than 8 1-2 degrees.

"One gallon of juice will produce nearly 1 1-4 pounds of sugar; and one acre of good corn will yield, if carefully expressed, from 700 to 1,000 gallons of juice."

I have but little information to add to the above article. My kettle holds eighty gallons, though a sixty gallon kettle might answer the purpose, but probably it would be best to procure a shallow vessel, as above recommended for making sugar. I made three boilings before I made good syrup not boiling down sufficiently the two first boilings.—Prepare yourself with skimmer, a gourd with a long handle will do to remove the scum when it begins to boil, and for a short time after. Leave off skimming, when you see the dark glutionous scum is pretty well removed. Also, prepare yourself, with an iron ladle, with an iron handle attached to it about three feet long, (which any black-smith can make) perforated with small poles. Whoever attends the kettle must use this ladle, in raising the juice with it, when likely to boil over. When the juice boils down considerably, you will see the bubbles being to show and burst on the surface. When you see a few such bubbles, if it be your object to make syrup, I think then is the time to take it out; but if you wish the syrup to granulate, boil till the bubbles become general on the surface. You can also test it, by dipping out some syrup with a table spoon, and, when it cools sufficiently, by taking it between your thumb and fore finger; and if it inclines to rope it is syrup but if it will rope about an inch it will granulated. You can boil rapidly at the commencement while the juice is thin, but as it thickens boil with more, moderation. If you boil too rapidly after the bubbles begin to burst on the surface, you will certainly turn it, and it will give a candy taste. If you cannot get lime conveniently, lye will answer the purpose I should say put in about half a pint of lye to every fifteen gallons of juice.—Throw in the lye or whitewash made from lime, immediately after you quit removing the glutinous scum. When you have boiled to satisfy yourself, out the syrup, and put it in some shallow vessel to cool. I am inclined to think, when the juice has been extracted from the stalks by a wood mill, that if they were chapped up and boiled in water, good vinegar could be made from them. I advise you to build a wood mill. The expense is trifling. You can get a mechanic in my neighborhood, who will build you one for twenty dollars, by furnishing him two assistant hands; otherwise, send over a common mechanic, and after looking at mine, which is a good model, you can have one made at home. I advise you to plant your corn for experiment in bottom land (if not rich, make it rich by improvment) in drills, from four to six inches in the drill, and the drills from thirty to thirty-six inches wide. Now sir, I close my crude directions, by wishing that you may win in this race, and that we all win, and that another article of general consumption may be added to the products of South-Carolina.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES S POPE.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to Samuel C. Crawford, on account of newspaper subscription or otherwise, are informed that the Trustee has placed the accounts in the hands of Mr John S. Means, who is authorized to make settlements. Those indebted would do well to call and settle as soon as possible, as the business must be closed.

☞ Persons at a distance owing for the paper, can transmit their respective dues by mail at my risk. It is unpleasant to have to sue the friends of the paper; but such is the state in which Mr Crawford left his business, that collections *must be made* as soon as possible.

T. F. HAMPTON.

March 7 1845 99 F

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

March 21, 1845. 201-tc

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court. J. B. KERR, Clk.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13. 1844. 88---F

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

J. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.

January 9, 1845. 92::F.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

UNION COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

February Term, 1845.

Geo. J. Long and others,
vs.
Evan A. Crowell and Catharine his wife. } Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication should be made for six weeks in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying said defendants that they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for said county, at Monroe, on the 11th of August next, to answer said petition, or it will be set for hearing ex parte.

C. M. T. M'CAULEY, C. M. E.

Feb. 15, 1845. 99-6w

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of Charles E. Moss & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the first of January last. Those indebted to said firm are requested to pay up as soon as convenient. Such as owe accounts, if they cannot cash them, will please call and close them by note. Leroy Springs is fully authorized to close the business of the late firm.

NEW CONCERN.

LEROY SPRINGS

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the customers of the above firm, that he has purchased the entire stock of GOODS of C. E. Moss & Co., and is ready at the old stand to sell

BARGAINS

to such as wish them. He will start to the north in a few days with the intention of laying in, at cash prices, a stock of Goods, (taken in connexion with his present superior stock,) unsurpassed in Western North Carolina. He is determined not to be undersold, and to give the best bargains ever bought in this part of the country. He invites his old friends and customers, and the public generally, to give him a call, and test his sincerity.

Charlotte, Feb 23, 1845 99--F

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

DR. D. JAYNE'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		
"	Hair Tonic "	$1 00
"	Tonic Vermifuge "	1 00
"	Carminative Balsam, large,	0 50
"	" " small,	0 25
"	Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
"	American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found emmently successful in removeing those diseases for which they are severally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. However, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NO FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, find the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.
June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Family Medicines, among which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas,* a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to be willing without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates, Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co., Concord,
by J. Hoke, Lincolnton,
by Dr. C. Robe, Greenville'
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss, Salisburry.

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. HULL'S celebrated ANTI FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability, physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843, JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, " JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 29, " HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats, Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co. Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enness, Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the relief of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy, please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-F